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Busmess Notices.

WORDS TO THE WISE.

26 WEST 32D-ST., NEW-YORK. Although we have had thousands of patients from all parts country, possibly you may have never investigated our eystem. Briefly then-if you have lost the crown of a tooth by accident or decay, you need not have the root extracted. We can attach an artificial substitute to the root. If several teeth are gone, root and all, we can fill the spaces by means of our "BEIDGEWOEK." If four firm roots remain in proper pocition we can attach to them an entire set of teeth, beautiful, strong, permanently fixed, and easily kept clean. In either case you need not wear a plate. Call and see specimens

or write for information and references. DON'T suffer from bad teeth! DON'T have them extracted !! DON'T wear plates !! !

Respectfully.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D. M. D.

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Office, 19 Coopen Institute, New-York. Manifattan Anti-Sewer Gas Co.,

A Santary Bureau.

Inspect plumbing and point out the source of danger from sewer gas, rumigate house plumbing cleanes traps and pages with fieldle brushes and disinfectants; fumigate sick rolms; with fieldle brushes and disinfectants; fumigate sick rolms; correct imperiect ventilation.

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RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY DR. MARSH'S treatment. Thousands have been cured and relieved. 40 pears' practical experience. Only office, 2 Vosey-at.. Astor House.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in Tax Trainivate, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New York City:

Main Uptown Office, 1,24 droadway, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

No. 308 Weat Twenty-third-si., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 709 Third-ave, near Forty-seventh-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 208 East One-hundred-and-twenty-diffust., 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a.m. to 8 p. m. IN OTHER CITIES,
WASHINGTON-1,322 F-st. | LONDON-26 Bedford-st., Strand.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-Advices in London stated that firing on Trinkltat was begun yesterday. === The bill for the extension of the franchise was discussed in the House of Commons, - Information was received of a plot to blow up the Law Courts in London. = The Italian Cabinet has resigned. == Cardinal Anthony Peter Hassun is dead.

CONGRESS.-The Senate passed the bill for the construction of new cruisers for the Navy. = The House, in Committee of the Whole, agreed upon a bill to place General Pleasanton on the retired list. Twenty other pension bills were agreed

upon by the committee. Domestic.-Powers & Weightman's chemical works in Philadelphia were destroyed by fire early yesterday; loss nearly \$1,000,000. === Freezing shipwrecked sallors were rescued at New-Haven under great difficulties. - The United States Court at Nashville prenounced the State Railway Commission law unconstitutional. = The President sent to Coppress the first annual report of the Civil Service Commission, ____ There is a heavy snow blockade in the northern part of the State, and a cold wave. - There was a lively political conference at Weedsport, N. Y. === The Democrats at Albany have split on Mayor Swinburne's

renomination.
CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The strong wind yesterday caused the lowest tide for many years; ferrytravel on the East River was considerably delayed. The Roosevelt Committee heard testimony regarding the Sarrogate's office, and the Tax Office. = The Coroner's jury decided that Salmi Morse's death was probably accidental, ____ Mr. Vanderbilt opened his picture gallery to the public for the last time this season. — The question of separation from Long Island City is agitating mediate revolt of the friends of D. The right no matter how much silver might accumulate. Astoria. - The conference of prison officers was continued. - A Senate Committee began an investigation of the effect of oleomargarine on the public health. Voterans of the 22d Regiment replied to the recent eircular against them. === The Rapid Transit any recent Presidential year. The newspapers Commissioners denied that they had acted illegally. - Gold value of the legal-lender silver Logan and others, who are understood to be

opened weak and lower, but afterward recovered who are understood not to be candidates, and sharply and closed active and excited.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 14°; lowest, 4º; average, 834º.

The well-known dilatory habits of the President will undoubtedly account for much of the delay in filling vacant offices, described in detail in one of our Washington letters this morning. The President's friends, however, should tell him that the easiest way to relieve himself from injurious suspicions is through prompt action, especially in the case of such important appointments as that to the St. Louis post office, which has been kept vacant for a year-the nomination being only sent in yesterday.

The Assembly Special Committee struck a "lead" yesterday that they will do well to follow up-that is, the failure of the Park Commissioners to furnish maps of the Twentythird and Twenty-fourth Wards for the use of the Tax Department. Provision for this work was made in 1876, and considerable sums of money have been appropriated for it at various times since; but yet in these eight years only five maps have been furnished while in all twenty-four are required. What is the reason of the delay? That question has roused a good deal of curiosity within the last year or two among inquisitive taxpayers. Perhaps the Assembly Committee can get at the truth.

It looks as if Mr. Randall's Appropriations Committee were going to be guilty of the old Democratic trick of cutting down appropriations below the necessities of the Federal Government in order to make a show of economy before the country. The proof of this is found in the Post Office Appropriation bill, as finally decided upon in committee. A heavy blow is struck in it at the efficiency of the railway mail service, and a ridiculous clause directs that no postmaster shall receive over \$4,000 a year -including, of course, the New-York Postmaster. The saving which Mr. Randall will say can be made in this way is five million dollars. Undoubtedly he hopes the Democratic party's political capital will be increased in proportion; but it will not. The country understands this economy trick too well.

Next Thursday has been set aside in the Assembly for the consideration of the Adirondack bill. It is to be hoped that the members, no matter what their political or personal preferences may be, will consider this measure carefully, having in mind only the welfare of this State. The bill as it stands now is a compromise measure, the result of the conflicting suggestions made to the committee from various sources, all of which deserved consideration. It may not be the best that could be framed, but probably it will prove generally acceptable to the greatest number. Possibly some advantageous changes can be made in it; but too much time should not be wasted in discussion. Every day that passes without some step being taken to protect the Adirondack forests is fraught with danger to our commerce on the Hudson and on the canals.

Long Island City is in a commotion. That part of it which was once the village of Astoria wants to become Astoria again, with all the advantages or disadvantages inherent in village government. Naturally the residents of other portions of the city oppose the separation; Bill among the smaller voting constituencies so the discussion waxes warm and feeling runs high. The affairs of Long Island City certainly were shockingly mismanaged for several years; and that period furnishes the secessionists with food for argument. But of late there has been a great improvement in the municipal government, and therefore the opponents of secession declare that it is folly to propose separation. The Astorians are in the minority in point of numbers, but they are so intensely in earnest in their desire to be villagers once more that it is no safe to say which party to the contest will come out ahead.

President Arthur has sent the first annual report of the Civil Service Commission to Congress with his congratulations upon the satisfactory working of the new Civil Service law. what they have been able to accomplish. That the principles of the law are now generally acknowledged to be correct they hold is a matter of satisfaction, as it tends to render the enforcement of the statute easy. It has been found that the clauses of the law relating to political assessment have only been violated in two or three instances. The old-time assertion that college boys would get all the places is refuted by the statement that 65 per cent of all in the common schools, and that the average age of those who stood the test of the examinations was thirty-two years. On the whole, the Commissioners think no change is needed in the Civil Service act for fairly testing the new system. They close their report with a compliment to the President.

WARING UP ON THE PRESIDENCY. The masses of the Republican party are beginning to take an interest in the matter of the Presidency. The general indifference upon the subject which lasted so long was not to be wondered at, perhaps. The earnest contest of 1880, the controversy in Washington and Albany in 1881, the assassination of Garfield, and the events that followed it, seemed to exhaust the political activity of the people. Then, too, the political fashions have changed for the better. In 1876 and 1880 there were half obligations, and to this day he persists in the a dozen candidates avowedly seeking the nomination. Now there are hardly more than two. In 1880 the whole party was convulsed by a combination of some of its leaders to nominate a popular hero for a third term, and following this came more calamities to the Republican party. Nothing like this situation exists to-day.

One of the best possible signs for Republican success in the election this year is the thoroughly amicable character of the discussion of Presidential candidates which is springing up now and which is reflected in our columns from day to day. There is an old theory among a certain class of professional politicians that quarrels in a party keep its blood moving, and put it in condition for a vigorous fight against the enemy. The Republican party is at peace with itself now, but that does not mean that it is ready to be at peace with the Democratic party. There is no sign of indifference to Republican principles or to the necessity of keeping the Government in good hands to be seen in the good-natured tolerant, easy-going talk | take care to rotain gold enough to meet all its over candidates now fairly beginning. We hear no bitter denunciations of one candidate by the friends of another. We hear no angry declarations that A can't have the support of of every Republican to his own preferences is There will be no alarm, if the Treasury uses its freely recognized and nobody proposes to get power to strungthen its gold reserve. The mad about it. There is less slangwhanging and abuse than we remember to have seen in and leading men are calmly discussing Arthur,

dollar (41212 grains) 85.09 cents. = Stocks | candidates, with Blaine, Edmunds and others usually end their remarks by saying that the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be, can have all the Republican votes.

The almost entire absence of avowed candidates is a most favorable circumstance. It leaves delegates free from personal pressure to a greater extent than before, and this will be a great help to a deliberate choice. So far as we have been able to see, the system of district representation will be carried out in absolute good faith, without any attempt from any quarter to interfere with it. The unit rule is dead. It had a resurrection once after being killed, but nothing can revive it now. Everything promises well for a representative Convention, containing a large proportion of independ ent men, and for a wise nomination. If there is any virtue in the methods by which it is to be made up, the Convention of 1884 ought to be one of the best, if not the very best, that has met since the war.

THE NEW REFORM BILL. The Reform Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone may be briefly described as a measure for equalizing the conditions of suffrage in town and country. If it becomes a law it will increase the number of electors in the United Kingdom by about 2,000,000. The total number of electors now registered is about 3,000,000, and Mr. Chamberlain has declared that not more than 2,500,000 are able to vote at a general election. As the number of grown men is not less than 8,500,000, it follows that 6,000,000 of the Queen's subjects are not allowed any voice in the government of the Naton. The significance of these figures becomes apparent when a comparison is made with France, where, with a population only 3,000,000 in excess of that of the United Kingdom, there are 10,000,000 registered voters under a system of manhood suffrage. In England, Wales and Scotland three out of every eight grown men have a vote, and in Ireland only one in six is an elector. The Reform Bill will not introduce manhood suffrage, but it will enlarge the electorate by reducing the franchise qualifications in the counties. It will level the barriers now dividing householders in the boroughs and in the counties. It will arm agricultural laborers with the ballot and will add a large contingent of electors to the workmen in the towns who were enfranchised in 1867.

The Reform Bill will probably be strennously opposed by the Conservatives, but will be supported by the Irish Nationalists, since the island is included in its benefits. The votes of a few recalcitrant Whigs will not affect the fate of the measure on a final division in the Commons. If the bill be defeated it will be in the Upper House, and its rejection there will merely imply its ultimate triumph upon an appeal to the constituencies. The Conservatives are hoping, it is true, to create discord in the Liberal ranks by offering amendments in relation to faggot voting-a fictitious qualification by which both political parties profit. This will be one of the most difficult details to settle, although there is only one logical method of dealing with it-that of excluding from the county registers the names of voters living outside the county. The Conservatives will deprecate an extension of suffrage in the Irish counties as an incentive to disloyalty. They will also endeavor to confuse the intelligence of the country and to create prejudice against the by persisting in their demands for an authoritative forecast of the principles on which seats in the Commons shall be redistributed. They are, however, so deficient in debating power in the popular house that these diversions do not promise to be serious. If the Soudan can be pacified and no other foreign complications arise the passage of the Reform Bill by the Commons will be a foregone conclusion.

AN ALARM AND A REMEDY.

Within the past few days the Treasury has lost considerable gold. Yet it still holds \$222,823,668, against \$78,519,230 gold certificates outstanding. It has on hand, in spite of all the recent withdrawals, \$4,100,000 more gold than it had at the beginning of this The Commissioners themselves are pleased with year, and \$15,200,000 more than it had one year ago, March 1, 1883. There was no present occasion for alarm one year ago. There was no alarm at the beginning of this year, though THE TRIBUNE had for some time been pointing out the absolute necessity of doing something to prevent national bankruptcy by forced payments in silver. It was said last year, again and again, that a wave of apprehension and distrust might at any time begin to roll over the country, which, if the Government were not the applicants for examinations were educated prepared to change its course promptly, might with very little warning sweep away all power to avoid debasement of the currency.

Nevertheless, Secretary Folger has gone on just as if there were no possibility of mischief. He has paid out many millions in gold, for bonds which the holders did not want to have redeemed, when he might have strengthened the gold reserve in the Treasury. He has virtually paid a premium to business men in all other parts of the country for accepting silver certificates in payment of claims against the Government, certificates were thus being thrust into circulation to the exclusion of banknotes and of gold coin. Consequences not pleasant to the Treasury or the people have been constantly predicted, but it has seemed good to him to count his idle and useless silver as part of the reserve available for redemption of Treasury same fallacious reasoning. It must be assumed that thus far he has had in this general policy the approval of the President.

It seems high time now for President Arthur to direct that a different policy be adopted. He does not wish to see his administration close in financial panie and public disgrace. He cannot impart to a Democratic Congress intelligence enough or patriotism enough to avert the evils that unwise legislation involves. But he can refuse to have the Government made bankrupt during his term of office by any act of his

Secretary of the Treasury. The simple and obvious way to stop mischief is to hold the gold reserve in the Treasury and steadily increase it. No law compels the Executive to call bonds or to buy bonds, at a time when the public faith requires an increase of the gold reserve. At present, the surplus revenue is about \$100,000,000 yearly, let us say, Ol this, about \$30,000,000 yearly must be wasted in the purchase of useless silver. But that waste will not be fatal, if the Treasury will obligations. It can add to its gold reserve any part of the \$70,000,000 remaining surplus in a year. This would remove all danger of a demand for gold, for it would make the alarm begins only when weak or ignorant officials assume in acts or words that the Treasury is presently going to be unable to pay

gold, and forced to pay silver. Of this there is not the least danger at present,

by its own act. If ignorance or repudiation in Congress attempts to force the Treasury to bankrupt itself, President Arthur has only to veto any such measure, and the honest people of this country will know how to reward him. There can be no forced payment of silver for at least a year from next Tuesday, unless the Administration causes it. There will be no panic, and no fear of debasement of the currency, if the President does his duty, for the people will then take care to elect in November a President who will show equal fidelity in de-

fending the Nation's honor. PASS THE HIGH-LICENSE BILL. The bill to submit to the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has failed. Its friends made a gallant fight for it in the Assembly, gaining 61 votes for it-53 of which were cast by Republicans. It is conceded that no more votes are to be had for the measure at this session, so it remains for the temperance men of the Legislature to determine what is best to be done. They will doubtless decide to

press the high-license bill. They certainly cannot take a wiser step. Make it the law that a license shall cost \$500, and a vigorous blow is struck at the liquor traffic. One of the opponents of the bill and a representative of the saloon interest is reported as asserting that its passage would destroy three-fourths of the present business. It might not do so well as that, but it certainly would destroy the worst part of the traffic. The lower the saloon the worse its influence. Pass this bill and the rum holes must go. At the recent earnest meeting held in this city in behalf of the bill one of the speakers asserted that "the only fear that this law may not pass in Albany comes from the probable action of excellent "men who say 'Prohibition or nothing." It is difficult to believe that there is valid ground Olin, the member from Broome who fathered the prohibition amendment, and every other stanch friend of prohibition in either house, will agree that license is better than no license, that high license is better than low license, and that so long as prohibition is not at present attainable it is the part of common sense to press the next best reform measure which is attainable. That next best reform measure is the nigh-license

That the bill will succeed if its friends are faithful there is good reason to expect. It ought to command the support of all the Assemblymen who voted for the prohibitoin amendment and several of those who voted against it; and having passed the Assembly. the Senate could be counted upon to complete the good work.

The people have a right to expect that from this Republican Legislature will issue a wholesome reform measure in the interest of temperance and therefore in the interest of public morality and progress. The high-license bill is such a measure.

A BREEZE IN THE DOMINION. The Dominion Parliament has authorized a loan of \$22,509,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. The Liberals under the leadership of Mr. Blake have stubbornly contested the passage of the bill, but after a protracted struggle Sir John Macdonald has succeeded in rallying his supporters and obtaining a majority. During the debate Sir Charles Tupper, Minister for Railways, has frequently been on the floor, but has refrained from voting. The Liberals have attacked him with extreme bitterness, accusing him of being one of the paid agents of the Syndicate and of remaining in office and in Parliament in deliance of law. The Conservatives have retorted by insinuating that Mr. Blake was not acting from disinterested motives, but was opposing the railthe bill. The Minister for Railways has been served with a writ for attending the session of Parliament while holding the position of High Commissioner in England. Mr. Blake has also made a vehement speech in support of a motion declaring the Minister's seat vacant and virtually impeaching him.

The Liberals apparently have the letter of the law on their side in this constitutional question. The Independence of Parliament Act provides that no member of the House shall accept a salaried position under the Crown, the penalty for violating this law being \$200 a day. Sir Charles Tupper in retaining his seat and taking part in the proceedings of the House while he is High Commissioner to England seems to have violated a plain statute. The defence which his associates offer is that he has never drawn any salary as High Commissioner. They also affirm that he has not rendered himself liable to penalties, since he has studiously refrained from voting. He has taken part in the discussions of the House and exercised the privileges of a member. The Ministry propose to indemnify him by a special bill for the fines which he may have incurred.

To the Senate: The people of New-York City desire to have you pass without change the Roosevelt bill, depriving the Aldermen of though he must have known that such the right to confirm the Mayor's appointments. The bill is framed in the interest of good government pure and simple. It is the legitimate outcome of a desire for home rule rather than Aldermanic rule. It is advocated on unselfish grounds. It is opposed largely by those who have axes to grind.

Mr. Matthew Arnold brings to a close to-night his brief and successful lecture tour. The occasion s marked by a graceful and fitting courtesy. He had not intended to speak again here, and when he found himself committed to it, only consented on the condition that he should be enabled to show his regard for the educational profession to which, following in his father's illustrious footsteps, he has always belonged, (and of the members of which in this country he has been able to see less than he wished,) by sending four hundred tickets free to a many teachers in the New-York public schools.

In Washington they have been looking over as great curiosity the book in the office of the Secretary of the Senate in which the record has been kept for nanety years of the compensation paid to Senators. It is noticed as a fact of historical interest that in the days when the earlier Bayards were in the Senate the pay of Senators was delucted when they were absent. Another fact of historical interest, which does not seem to attract much attention in Washington, is that the laws now existing are violated every tim a Senator or Member draws pay for a day on which he has been absent, unless the sickness of himself or of some member of his family was the cause. The Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House pay as little attention to this law as if it were not on the statute-book. There is another there which says that if any member or delegate withdraws from his seat and does not return before the close of the session, he shall lose not only his pay for the days he is absent, but a sum equal to the mileage

unless the Administration creates that danger a sufficient guarantee, inasmuch as Russia has several times made similar promises only to ignore them as soon as she was ready to move forward. The reported retirement of the Governor of Turkestan is also a repetition of a diplomatic ruse which has been employed rather too often to be accepted in good faith again. It is a characteristic Russian method to pretend to repudiate and punish her too-energetic agents in Central Asia, but they never remain in disgrace and their deeds are always taken full advantage of by their Government. The patent truth is that Russia has availed herself now of England's troubles in Egypt just as she availed herself of a former British embarrassment to tear up the Black Sea treaty. She is at Merv, and will stay there, and the question is, What can England do about it?

The opponents of the proposal to copyright news declaim against it on the ground that news is by nature free, and any attempt to monopolize it is an act of flagrant injustice. This is sheer nonsense. No one, as far as we have heard, is idiotic enough to say that news belongs of right to any one set of men or newspapers. When anything happens, all the world is at liberty to learn the facts about it, and any newspaper or combination of newspapers that wish to meur the expense can send their accredited agents to the spot, and obtain all the particulars. The proposed newspaper copyright law will not infringe upon that right in the slightest degree. It will simply prohibit The Smithville Clar ion, which does not employ a messenger to find out the news, from knocking down and robbing the messengers of other papers. That is all. The news is free as the air to The Clarion and all newspapers. But reporters, correspondents and all the other complex machinery for gathering the news are not free, and for any newspaper to appropriate them without paying for them is downright robbery.

To Mr. Carlisle: It stands you in hand to watch the two wings of your party in Congress, the freetrade Democrats and the protection Democrats. The general public is beginning to be apprehensive that before long they will make a jump at each other's throats, and that before they can be separated the carnage will be sickening and the mortal ity so large that nobody to speak of will be left to for such a fear. We believe that the Rev. Mr. | tell whose boot the first knife issued from. Let your precautionary measures, Mr. Speaker, be prompt and exhaustive. Remember that this is an era of good feeling, and that a melancholy affray which should make the shirt bloody in the halls of Congress is to be deprecated by every truly patriotic heart.

It has just been discovered in Georgia that the attacks upon colored voters are the work of the "poor white trash," and a determination is expressed to put this trash down henceforth. Nevertheless, it is in evidence that even in Georgia the "prominent citizens" have occasionally indulged in these political diversions and in Mississippi and Louisiana and other South ern States all witnesses agree that the people who shoot negroes at the polls and in the streets, and who visit them by night to flog them for wanting to vote the Republican ticket, would think them selves cruelly misrepresented if they were called poor white trash."

The English press may probably be right in atributing the explosion at the Victoria Station to the Fenians, or the Avengers, or the Invincibles, or some other pseudo-patriotic Irish organization but in doing so the journals referred to are clearly not guided by any obvious connection between the outrage and the cause of Erin. There is a story of an Irish servant, who, being instructed to give an 'evasive roply" to a certain unwelcome caller, carried out his orders by asking the visitor if "his grandmother was a monkey." There seems to be a good deal of the same sort of lucidity in the reasoning of the people who resort to explosion as a means of political expression. Because the policy of the English Government is disapproved of, a cloak-room in a railway station is blown up. Th connection is hard to discover, and though, as Mr. Bunsby was wont to say, "The bearin's in this eweut" may lie " in the application on't," it is by no means easy to take the bearings. When further we reflect that these utterly irrelevant explosions are clearly expected to please and satisfy the enemies of England in Ireland and the United States, it becomes a bewildering inquiry what kind of minds those must be which are capable of seeing in such deeds anything but a blind passion for mis road loan in the interest of one of his clients, chief. It is true that some English papers, unable the Grand Tronk Railroad. This acrimonious to realize the deliberate inconsequence of the act, controversy has not ended with the passage of suggest that the explosive was intended for some other purpose, and went off prematurely. Butther appear to be no grounds for this conjecture, and moreover, the previous explosions were all marked by the same irrelevance.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Astor appeared to be considerably stronger yesterday, having passed a restful night. Her family and physician felt much eucouraged. Professor Willard Fiske set out from Florence of

February 1 for a four weeks' tour through Southern Italy, intending to visit Monte Cassino, Pæstum,

third Commencement of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York, at Chickering Hall next Monday evening.

Commodore Stephen B. Luce, commanding the Training Squadron, was in town yesterday, and called on Commodore Upshur at the Navy Yard. In 1863 and 1864 he was commander of the Minnesota, then the flagship of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He was at the capture of the forts at Cape Hatteras and at the Port Royal and Fort Fisher battles. While he has been in command at the Navy Yard here he has been extremely diligent in improving the place. He has made a great many friends here, and his departure will be generally regretted.

Charles Mackay adds a letter to the current of discussion concerning the derivation of "jerry" as used in the familiar expression "jerry-builder." As most of the so-called "slang" words in common use among English people are of Celtic or ancient British origin, he thinks philologists ought not to rest contented until search has been made for the missing root of the word in the language of the people of England during the pre-Saxon and pre-Dan-ish ages. In that ancient speech is to be found deire, pronounced jeive, which signifies loss, detri-ment, injury, fraud, and this, he believes, is the source of the modern expression used to signify dis-honest and slighting builders.

A name which appears with almost semi-monthly regularity on the register of the Brunswick Hotel is that of Duncan McIntyre, of Montreal. Mr. Mc Intyre, together with Robert A. Angus, furnishes the brains of the Canada Pacific Railroad. Both of these men came to Montreal from Scotland as poor boys as could be found. Meintyre from an errand boy rose to be head of the great dry-goods firm of McIntyre, French & Co., in Victoria Square. Angus entered the employment of the Bank of Montreal and became its president. He resigned this position and went to Manitoba, where he became interested with Mointyre in schemes for the further-ing of the Canada Pacific, the most northern of all the transcontinental routes. Each owns a million-doilar residence in the city of their adoption.

Commenting on a rumor that the Hon. Levi P. Morton was to be recalled to fill a Cabinet position, Galignani's Measenger (Paris) said recently: sincerely hope the report may not be confirmed. . . His services as American Minister to France have been invaluable, not only in securing the adoption of important treaties promoting the interests of the two Nations, but in the development of a social influence of which every American may be proud. His house has been the centre of a most genial and generous hospitality, and in every good work of generous hospitality, and in every good work of charity the American Minister has been the devoted friend and supporter. As a vestryman of the American Episcopal Church, he has been indefatigable in pressing forward the building of the new church. As one of the patrons of the British and American scheols, he has been most generous in his support. As the Honorary President of the American Relief Society, he has been most active and munificent. In the long list of distinguished men who have filled the eminent position of American Minister to home. General McCook has sent the old book, it seems, to the Government Printer's to be rebound. If he proposes to start a new book, he might make the startling innovation of enforcing the law about absences. We are not sure, however, that it would increase his popularity with the Senators.

The alleged ofter of Russia to promise not to go beyond Mery can hardly be regarded by England as

proud of the universal respect in which he is held, and the regret will be deep and heartfelt if he should be recalled."

Mr. J. N. Stearns, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, and the Rev. C. H. Mead have been making a lecture tour through the South. They write to friends in this city that they have been well received everywhere, that the temperanes cause is attracting much attention among the negroes, and that the Prohibition element in the South is growing stronger.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MODJESKA'S FAREWELL NIGHT. The attention of the play-going public has, of course, been bestowed very liberally during the three weeks that close to-night, upon the performances of Mme. Modjeska, at the Star Theatre. This eminent actress has been seen in only one new character—that of Nadjezda, afterwards Nadine—and in this she has gained a great tragic success, under conditions extremely distressing, and indeed almost reputsive. But the achievement will be remembered as a splendid triumph of her art. She has repeated her well-known most affecting personation of Camille, a performance in which beautiful art almost redeems a most offensive subject, and she has been seen in her interesting studies of Shakespeare's Viola and Rosa-Hnd-works in which her extreme poetic sensibility is delightfully revealed, but in which her success is not of so distinctive a character as largely to separate her from tho average status of representatives of these characters, both of which, so far as our stage is concerned, died with Adelaide Neilson. Last night she played Frou Frou-an unwholesome but a deeply pathetic portrayal of womali-like waywardness, ending in ruin and death. With a performance of Camille this afternoon and of Resalind this evening, Mmc. Modjeska takes leave of this public for a time. A numerous assemblage will, of course, participate in the farewell greeting, but a still more numerous public than that which can grace the occasion with its actual presence will long treasure the memory of the fine genius, the trained and true artistic faculty, and the sweet, refined womanhood that leave in the withdrawal of Mod-

MR. FREDERICK ARCHER'S CONCERT.

The concert which Mr. Archer gave last night in Chickering Hall was full of variety, a dozen styles of music being represented in the seventeen numbers of the programme, and as many persons being concerned in the performance. Chronologically the selections covered the time from Handel down to the younger composers of today, and there were pieces of chamber music, airs, organ solos, pianoforte solos, an oratorio dues, ballads with violin and violincello obligatos, and a vocal canon for three voices, the scheme ending with the sextet from "Lucia." Mr. Archer's versalility was exhibited in three phases as organist, pianoforte player and composer. The artists who aided him were Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Hattie Louise Simms, Mrs. Helen M. Rollins, Miss Hattie Clapper and Mesers. S. B. Mills, William Courtney, Ivan Morawski, Richard Arnold, E. Schenek, Edward O'Mahony and J. Mooney and Signor Agramonte.

A concert of which the programme here the best of these names could not fail to be enjoyable, and though these names could not fall to be enjoyable, and though not all of the singers were on the lofty plane which Miss Beche occupies, the average of the performances was much above mellocrity. The unfalling artistic feeling, and faultiess tastes shown in Miss Beebe's singing was for it the palm of excellence on all elec. Miss Summs, too, provided a great deal of pleasure, Her lovely voice is gaining in power and flexibility, and in taste, feeling and skill she has left the dilletante stage for behind. Comparatively a new figure on the concert stage was Macrollins, a singer with easy stage manners and a admissible voice. Every place was hearthly applicated by an audience of unusual numbers.

THEATRICAL PLANS AND INCIDENTS. THE CINCINNATI PESTIVAL-MODJ SKA'S FARE-

WELL-HAVERLY'S MINING ENTERPRITE, "I do not believe we will have a Dramatic Festival in Cincinnati this Spring," said Manager Miles yesterday. "The floods have given matters a set back, and then the May Musical Festival which comes along every two years will appeal this year to the enthusiasm and the spare funds which our people have for big that taking one consideration with another, it does not seem advisable to repeat last year's venture. However, I came on to make sure. If we can arrange to get Booth and Irving together, I think that would settle matters affirmatively. But I am afraid we cannot do it. If we can arrange it, Irving and Booth would appear in "Othello," which they did in London together, The subscriptions for the dramatic festival are good

until next November, so that if it does not occur in the spring it will be arranged for the fall." The Star Theatre has been crowded at every performance of Modjeska this week. She regards this as her farewell engagement in New-York. She will not act next week, the performances of Nadjezda having drawn heavily on her pyhsical resourses. She will, however, play on Thursday afternoon in "Adrienne Le-couvreur," at a benefit performance in the Madison Square Theatre for the St. Stanislaus Polish School. Samuel Colville, of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and

John Ricksby, now with Brooks & Dickson, have formed a partnership. Mr. Ricksby will have charge of the road siness. At the conclusion of the Booth engagement "The Pavements of Paris" will be put on sion that was brought out at Niblo's Selina Dolaro's play, which was to have succeeded "Storm Beaten" at the Union Square Theatre, will probably be seen at one of the New-York theatres this spring. Several offers have been made for it. "I have a good case against Shook & Collier," said the actress yesterday, "and I presume if the the play is produced I shall weaken my case. But I want my work to see the light. It is botter to succeed with my play than to succeed with my lawsuit." " Haverly has not retired from the theatrical business,"

said Joseph A. Gulick yesterday. "He left here to meet a number of gentlemen interested in mining matters ern Italy, intending to visit Monte Cassino, Pastum, Pompeii, Capri, and Casamiccioia.

Henry Irving with his entire company visited Niagara Falls last week. "I was," he says, "simply astounded and overawed by their majesty and grandeur."

The Rev. Dr. Justin D. Falton, of Brooklyn, will deliver the address to the graduates at the twenty-third Commencement of the Eelectic Medical Source. The maje back in New-York soon."

the Quaker City next season. An Arvers, has not colored opermanently. He may be back in New-York on Mr. Stetson has relinquished his lease of the Comedy Theatre, having given Messrs. Gale & Spader the three weeks' notice required by his contract. "Confusion" will be done another week, and "Peck's Bad Boy," which is now playing in Philadelphia, will take up the other two weeks of the term. "Confusion" has not done so well at the Gomedy Theatre as at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, but has lost no money for Mr. Stetson. The receipts have been over \$3,000 a week. But it is thought that more money can be made with it outside of New-York. Florence Gerard, Caroline Hill, Stelia Boniface and Herbert Kelecy have been doing "Confusion" in Brooklyn this week and the engagement has been extended for another week.

Brooks & Dickson claim to own the American right for "The Charbonière," the latest Paris success, and will produce it some time this spring season. Pincer's play of "Lords and Commons," which has made a failure in London, and for which they had partially arranged, will not be produced here under their management. Mr. Pincro intends shortly to come to this country. "You see," said Mr. Brooks, "the fact is that 'Lords and Commons' is an unfortunate name for this country. If it means anything at all, it means something which is offensive to a large class of our theratre-goling people. Then I saw the drama in London, and I saw it would not do for the States at all. Mr. and something which is offensive to a large class of our theatre-going people. Then I saw the drama in London, and I saw it would not do for the States at all. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft did all they possibly could for it, but they were compelled to take it off as soon as they conveniently could, and they have substituted 'Peril' which Mrs. Longtry has been doing."

The plasterers and decorators are at work on the halls and ceilings of the lobby at the Bijon Opera House, the bearding outside has been torn away, the doors and lower windows have been glazed, and the front of the house begins to assume something of the appearance indicated by the architect's plans.

the architect's plans.

THE MISERY A TRADE UNION CAUSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: While inspecting some tenement houses 1 ame across Mrs. Mary Laly, rear basement, back building of No. 131 Liberty-st., passed by thou-ands on their way to the Communipaw Ferry. Her distress led me to report her case to a leading charity. She was on investigation reported a worthy applicant and given the moderate aid within their limited resources. To-day while the bitter blast chilled my blood and swept the streets of people, I stopped at the place, It was absolutely dark at 3 o'clock so that I had to grope my way. For two nights they have had no fire. The father and mother slept on a straw tick on the floor, under one quilt only. Two children slept on lounge. They have no other earthly possessions but a stove and two chairs. The mother, a decent, clean, intelligent Scotchwoman, is worn out with worry and want. The Lusbead, a brackayer, cannot get work "became he is not a union man."

"because he is not a union man."

I secured temporary assistance within a stone throw from nusiness friends. Will not some reader of THE TRIBUNE go and see what I have seen and act accordingly I Respectfully.

CHARLES P. WINGATE. New York, Feb. 29, 1884.

TILDEN TO THE FRONT.

THE CONVENTION TO PROPOSE, AND AWAIT HIS COY RESPONSE.

Interview with Charles A. Dana in New York Herald.

"Do you oppose Tilden's nomination, and, it